BLIOU THEATRE-2-8:15-Willie. BROADWAY THEATRE-2-8-Utopia, Limited. CASINO-8:15-Giroffe-Giroffa.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-Blue Jeans. DALY'S THEATRE—2-8:15—Shore Acres.

EDEN MUSEE—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.—World in Wax.

EMPIRE THEATRE—2-8:15—Sowing the Wind.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2:15—8-Margaret Fleming GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-1492.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 2 8:15 Evans and Heey-HARRIGAN'S THEATRE 2 8:15 The Sleepwalker. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2:15-8:30-Rival Candidates. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-2-8:15-Ein Schritt von KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-S-Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE-2-8:30-The Amazons MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-9 a. m. to 19:20 p. m.-Great Farm Show. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN MUSIC HALL-8:30-NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and Evening-Annual Exhibition. PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-The Butterfiles.

POLO GROUNDS 4 Baseball. PROCTOR'S THEATRE-2 to 19:30 p. m.-Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE—2:15—8:39 Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE—2-8:15—Rip Van Winkle. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—8—Vaudeville. 4TH STREET THEATRE-2-8-Rory of the Hill.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Another shock of earthquake in Greece did great damage. === The trial of Emile Henry, the Anarchist who threw a bomb in the café of the Hôtel Terminus, Paris, began in that city. === The Scotch Local Government | his discretion; the bill requiring the Dock Debill was introduced in the House of Commons and passed its first reading. ==== Cholera prevails in Portugal, Austria, France and Russia. Congress.-Both branches in session.

were disposed of.

Domestic .- Both houses of the New-York State Legislature adjourned; the Lawson Dock bill went to the Governor; Governor Flower gave out his veto of the Blanket Ballot bill, and declared he would not sign the measure. ==== President McBride, of the United Mine Workers, estimated that 155,000 miners are now out on strike. == Thomas B. Reed was the principal speaker at the Grant dinner of the Americus Club, of Pittsburg.

City and Suburban.-Dinners in memory of General Grant, ==== Henry Newman & Co., dealers in clothiers' supplies, failed, with liabilities of \$1,500,000. ____ The German steamer Albingia, from New-Orleans to Hamburg, put into port with her machinery disabled. ==== The Farm Show was opened. ____ Seventy-five horses were suffocated at a fire in West Nineteenth-st.; loss \$50,000. Sugar Refining furnished nearly a half of the total business, and after rising 3 closed 1% per cent higher than it did yesterday. Railway stocks declined, and although last prices were not the lowest they suffered frac-

The weather .- Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, but possibly with a thunderstorm. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees; lowest, 53; average, 63.

The ghastly story of the man who is variously known as Muller, Kirfel and Wimmers is being rehearsed again in the Court of General Sessions. He is the principal witness against Dr. Meyer, and was one of the conspirators with Meyer in the deep-laid scheme to defraud insurance companies. Muller tells his tale well and has a remarkable memory for dates. has been on the witness-stand so much that he makes a good witness and gives the District Attorney no trouble. His story, however, will not carry much weight, unless abundantly supported by other testimony, and it will, of course, be the chief task of the prosecution to supply the necessary corroboration.

Senator Hill, who reached Albany on Thurs day and left that city as soon as the Legislature adjourned, takes pains to assert that he has not seen Governor Flower for six weeks. No one will dispute the accuracy of this statement; still, can there be a doubt in any rational mind that Mr. Hill has not been in close com munication with Mr. Flower, through the Governor's private secretary or other agents, or that the Governor's action on various important matters has not been dictated by the Senator? It is significant that those Democrats enjoying Mr. Hill's confidence who saw him in New-York yesterday received the impression that the reform measures affecting this city will be vetoed. Governor Flower will assume a grave responsibility by refusing to approve these important measures, every one of which is plainly in the interest of good government.

It is not surprising that people in England look upon parts of this country as searcely advanced a single degree from a state of barbarism, and pass resolutions deploring the failure of the authorities properly to enforce the laws. Lynching by wholesale is reported this morning from Louisiaha, where eight negroes have been summarily hanged in the last week in Madison Parish. In the case of four of them, after they had been captured by a Sheriff's posse of 200, they were sent back in charge of only twelve men. This small force was unable to protect | in violating a statute law. the prisoners when a mob sought to capture

into the hands of the lynchers:

by the Assembly. Probably it would be closer own accountability, and he has a realizing sense to the truth to say that it was prepared for that his malice and impurity may not pass cerhim by David B. Hill in anticipation of the tain well-defined social barriers with impunity." bill's passage. As the bill had not reached the Governor at the time he formally gave out the "social code" so called is for "gentlemen" only, message, the yeto, of course, counts for noth- and that "scandal-mongers" are not included ing, and he still has time to repent and to ap- in its scope. There is, no doubt, as much scanprove the bill before the expiration of thirty | dal and slander in Kentucky as anywhere else days. The Governor's action in this business and the "social code," which is supposed to remerely fired into the air. Seldom has an Execu- the amount of scandal in circulation. Moretive placed himself in a more ridiculous position before the people.

A SPLENDID RECORD.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday with a record of which the Republican party has a right to be proud, and which, we believe, the people of this State will gratefully approve. Some things were done which we were sure that it was our duty to oppose, and some things were left undone which we hoped would be accomplished; but the faults both of omission and commission were few in number and insignificant in comparison with the services rendered to good government.

It is unfortunate that some municipal salaries heretofore quite large enough were raised, that the police court system in this city was not overhauled, that the life of the Subway Commission was prolonged, that the Corrupt Practices act was not strengthened, and that the "Huckleberry" railroad charters were confirmed. But it is just to say that this last action would have been reconsidered if Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan had not arbitrarily interfered, and that if the police courts have not been reconstructed they are about to be subjected to a searching investigation. It is just to say also that the nominal Republican majority in the Senate was small, that for one member of it the Republican party was not responsible, and that two or three others whose fidelity wavered at critical moments recovered their bearings in time to avert the mischief which their instability had threatened. Of nearly all the Republicans in both houses it deserves to be said that they honored themselves, their party and the people by steadfast, unselfish, efficient service.

We have suggested the few failures, as they appear to us, of a laborious and peculiarly imortant session. The record of successes is ong and brilliant. It includes three great neasures to secure honest elections and thereby protect the very foundation of free government—the bill providing for a bi-partisan Police Board in this city and enlarging the powers of the Superintendent; the bill dividing boards of election inspectors equally between the two parties throughout the State; and the blanket ballot and individual paster bill. Every one of these was a Republican measure in its origin, substance and support. Two of them were strenuously and bitterly opposed by every Democratic member and by all the inducace of that party, and they may be vetoed by the Governor. But they were passed by a Republican Legislature, and the people will ratify them whatever the Governor does.

In addition to these three measures to protect honest voters the record of the session contains the following entries, every one of them a proof of Republican fidelity, and nearly every one a triumph over relentless Democratic New-York to remove heads of departments at partment to adopt the contract system; the bill making genuine rapid transit a probability of the near future; the bill to create a new nonpartisan Park Board of two members; the bill city treasury; bills restoring local government to several cities which greedy and tyrannical bosses have plundered; bills rescuing Grayesend and other Kings County towns from the grip of knaves by uniting them with Brooklyn; the bill incorporating the Provident Loan Society for philanthropic purposes; the bill forbidding the destruction of the City Hall; the bill appropriating money to pay for the indispensable investigation of New-York City departments, and a tax rate which conclusively testifies to Republican honesty and vigilance. Among the numerous jobs of various sizes which were defeated it is a pleasure to specify the bill to legalize the scandalous conduct of the Park Board in the matter of the Harlem Speedway

sidewalks. The Republican members have a right to feel especially proud of the fact that, despite a reduction in the receipts of the State from its indirect taxes, the inheritance tax and the corporation tax, amounting to \$1,000,000, they were still able, owing to their economy in making appropriations, to reduce the State tax rate from the 2.58 mills as fixed by the Democratic Legislature of 1893, to 2.18 mills. The reduc tion of taxation is best shown by figures. comparison of the appropriations made by the two Legislatures shows that the Republicans this year appropriated \$15,102,636 47, while the Democrats in 1893 appropriated \$17,426,335.98 -a gain of \$2,323,699 51 in favor of the Republican Legislature.

The people of the State of New-York declared their purpose last November to have done with the scoundrels who had long disgraced and oppressed them and to resume control of their own welfare. To complete the work which they had begun at the polls they sent a Republican Legislature to the Capitol. They have intently watched its work, and we confidently believe that they will find in the record of an eventful session ample reason for giving to the party and its representatives a vote of commendation and confidence at the next election.

"THE CODE" IN CONNECTICUT. The Kentucky lawyer, Mr. Stoll, who conceived that he had been insulted by the opposing counsel in the Breckinridge trial, and after writing a blustering letter suggesting a honor," has found a champion in "The Norwich (Conn.) Record," a rather bright and lively seriousness which it ought to repress. "The find anything "funny and preposterous" in the of income taxation. Kentucky lawyer's demand for satisfaction in the "court of honor," for it says-and this, comhabits" and home of law-abiding, peace-loving, humbug-despising, every-day folks, is funnier, if "if an attorney oversteps the bounds of comterms, what possible means of redressing the insult is open to the offended party?' Well, even in that extreme case it does not occur to us that any Norwich lawyer-ex-Congressman

But, says "The Record," "In the South they for the abolition of poverty by legistation

this would be the case when he made the guard say that under this code "public scandal, abuse upon deputy-marshals when they are too weary so small. In other words, he simply played and slander are by no means so fashionable to walk. there as they are in certain other parts of the Union, In Mr. Stoll's State-so much credit Governor Flower has promulgated his prema- | must be given to it—the business of defaming ture message vetoing the Blanket Ballot bill, character is certainly kept within bounds. which he says he prepared on Thursday after- Every would-be scandal-monger there is connoon after learning of the passage of the bill | fronted with a very real and present fact of his Our Connecticut contemporary forgets that the took to decide for the Legislature what sort of hip pocket and kill whoever reflects upon his so that the bill will pass about June 1. One by the Supreme Court. In the Hawaiian busibill it should enact. Then he fired off his veto | "honor," does not by any means prevent it. nessage before any target was in sight, and It makes more lawlessness without reducing over, it is not complimentary to the Kentucky | elections, so that they are acting in a measure people to say that they are only kept from scandal and slander by fear of being shot if they these modifications will be of some practical imindulge in it. There's nothing chivalrous in a character restrained from evil conduct by such

The most amusing feature of this Connecticut paragraph, in which it gravely decorates The Tribune with its censure. "Mr. Stell," says the Puritan admirer of the swashbuckler, "wrote and acted according to his social lights, and surely his manly and manful defence of public, is no suitable subject for cheap and vulleads us to remark that there is nothing "manly" or "manful" in thrusting a petty personal grievance upon public notice; but there is something supremely silly and ridiculous when to this parade of personal vanity is added the assertion that any "social code" anywhere requires anybody for any sort of offence to maintain his honor by committing murder. Crime is crime everywhere; as much in Kentucky as in Connecticut; and the "social lights" which require a resort to it are not lights at all, but firefly lures that only fools follow. Our Connecticut contemporary is befogged. It is not neces sary for a "gentleman" to kill anybody to prove that he is a "gentleman." There is nothing admirable in a hasty temper; it is not "gentlemanly" to violate law; and true courage does not consist in a willingness to kill somebody on slight provocation. And our Connecticut contemporary will do well to bear in mind that the kind of killing contemplated by the Kentucky lawyer is simply the crime of murder, even if it is covered all over with decorations and wears a feather five feet high.

THE PRESIDENTS RESPONSIBILITY.

President Cleveland is taking an active in erest in the manoeuvres of the tramp battalions now marching upon Washington from the West and Southwest. He assumed personal responsibility for the measures adopted by the War the National Capital whenever the advance per cent for about six months. guard of the Coxey brigade may appear. It is

ment and suppression of lawlessness throughout | denies to American labor the employment and first signal for the Democratic campaign of even attempt to show. 1892 was the speech delivered by Mr. Cleveland in Providence, in which he quoted the Eighth Commandment of the Decalogue against the Protective system; and from the same platform he listened approvingly to ex-Governor Campbell's declaration that every poor man ought to vote against the Republican party because he was poor and because it was the party of the convention which denounced "Republican Pro-'culminating atrocity of class legislation," fosthat campaign Mr. Cleveland laid stress upon the "inequalities and injustice" of the Prosocial restlessness by declaring that farmers and wage-carners were not getting their fair overwhelmed and paralyzed under the weight of monstrous, inequitable tariff taxation.

Moreover, the President was elected by an open alliance of his party wie the Populists. who in their platform had appropriated his own idea that Protection was contrary to the Eighth Commandment. "The fruits of the toil of milllons," they said, "are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few," and "from the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes-tramps and millionaires." "The National power to create money," they declared, "is appropriated to en-rich bondholders"; "the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry"; and "a vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents." The powers of Government, they asserted, should be expanded "to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land." with the co-operation of the Populists, breathing out fire and slaughter against the interests of property and industry and boldly proclaimduel about it came to New-York and published ing Socialism in its rankest form, that Mr. it to show that he knew "the priceless value of Cleveland was elected; and when he was inaugurated he expressed his obligations by offering the leading place in his Cabinet to Judge newspaper, with an occasional tendency to Gresham, the man whom they had sought to nominate for the Presidency; and in his Decem-Record" is surprised that The Tribune should ber message he advocated the Populist policy

It is well to remember these things at a time when after a year of Democratic rule the Shering from Norwich, Conn., the "land of steady | iff's industry is indeed the only one that is flourishing in the land, and when the tramps are marching on Washington from every point possible, than the raging and rampaging Stoll of the compass. Mr. Cleveland and his party were sowing the wind in 1892 when they were mon decency, accuses an opposing counsellor fostering social discontent, arraying class of being guilty of a grave crime, making his against class, and conspiring with Populists charge in vague, but none the less offensive, and Socialists to wreck the fortunes of the country. They are reaping the whirlwind now when they have made Democracy and Populism almost identical, prostrated every business interest in the Nation, and set in motion over Wait, for instance-would undertake to redress | the face of the continent straggling bands of the insult by inviting the offender to join him | fanatics and tramps, crying aloud for Govern-

THE TARIFF UNCERTAINTIES.

The ghosts of slaughtered manufactures will not down, and the Democratic Senators of the inner circle are again summoned to concert in secret other changes of the pending Tariff bill. It is only fresh proof of incapacity that they hope to sender the bill less harmful and less offensive by the trifling alterations which they suggest. Democratic newspapers are informed that it is intended to raise the maximum of duties on woollens from 35 to 40 per cent, and from 40 to 45 per cent on higher grades, with similar modifications in other schedules, and that this is part of a scheme which, it is stoutly asserted, will command every Democratic vote modifications do so under extraordinary pressure from their own party, in view of recent under duress, but also that they really believe portance in the markets and in the elections.

The truth is that they leave unchanged fatal provisions which are far more important than the small changes proposed. In the woollen defence of pinchbeck chivalry is the concluding | business, for example, it is fatal that they open the door to almost unlimited fraud in the valuation of goods by sweeping away specific and substituting ad valorem rates on goods which can easily be and often are invoiced at half or two-thirds of their true value. Since the cus his character and reputation, both personal and | tom grew up of consigning such goods to agents in this country, who are virtually mere configar jesting on the part of any one." Which dential clerks of foreign manufacturers and traders, the specific duties alone have afforded practical protection. In sweeping away these the Democrats subject the manufacture to more dangerous and destructive competition, with ad valorem duties at 40 per cent, than if they reduced duties to an average of 20 per cent in specific forms. The other fatal provision is that free wool will indefinitely diminish the supply of wool in this country, and make manufacturers completely dependent upon foreign markets, in which their foreign competitors have irresistible advantages. Several millions of sheep have been slaughtered already since last spring, and free trade in wool must send millions more to the slaughter. When the American manufacturer finds his supplies of domestic wool entirely insufficient, and sends into British markets for the wool he needs, he will be completely at the mercy of British competitors. In comparison with this disadvantage any proposed change in ad valorem rates is insignifi-

Other changes said to be under contemplation as a means of making the new tariff less offensive equally fall short of practical efficiency. will be found, in all probability, that not a single industry which the pending bill would strike down will be saved from destructive competition by the alterations contemplated, while the tremendous reduction in wages, in the number of persons employed, and in the purchasing power of the people, will affect manufactures Department for the arrest and disarming of the like a prolonged panic. For six months the Montana lawbreakers by a detachment of the business of the Nation has been prostrated by Regular Army. He has received reports from the expectation that the bill would be passed in the Secretary of War upon the situation in the substantial the shape now proposed. Thou States of Washington and Oregon, and has an | sands of mills are temporarily at work because thorized the employment of regulars for the protection of railway property now menaced effect, but much of the recent production must by train-stealers. He is also consulting with cause if the pending bill or any like it goes into General Schofield respecting precautionary effect. Meanwhile the actual decrease in the Surgeon's Congress in session at Berlin, and the measures for the suppression of lawlessness in volume of business has been not far from 30 tests are said to have been eminently successful.

Trade is restricted because part of the usual even intimated that if the city police and the buyers are out of work, and the wages of the District militia are unable to repress disorder, rest have been generally reduced. Incompehe will not hesitate to exercise his authority as | tent legislators at Washington do not realize Commander-in Chief of the Army and Navy. He | that extensive disturbances of labor, which inis certainly justified in taking a very serious evitably result from this state of things, must hostility: The bill empowering the Mayor of view of the present state of affairs. We do not continue under any law which cuts down the doubt that he is deeply concerned in the mainted number of workers employed, or the wages nance of public order, and appreciates the new which can be paid. This disturbance of labor cessity of unceasing vigilance and resolute cour- makes it at all times questionable whether the country, understands his own responsibility | remuneration to which it has been accustomed. and that of his party for the social restlessness | How presperity can be expected under such

A GREAT HANDBOOK OF DATES.

Among the innumerable things which all sorts and conditions of men constantly "want to know, you know," dates are pre-eminent. The universal query is, When? When did this, that or the ther occur? When was Smith nominated for the placed next to the outside cloth, Mayoralty? When did Jones get married? When rich. Then he accepted a nomination from a did Robinson's firm make an assignment? Few tection as a fraud and robbery of the great ters in which they may some time be interested, majority of the American people for the benefit and few have memories sufficiently compreof the few," and the McKinley tariff as the hensive and trustworthy to supply the information from their inner-consciousness. They must, tering "no industry so much as it does that of therefore, look to some purposely prepared comthe Sheriff." In every speech and utterance of pendium of dates for the answers to their queries, answers often of vital and immediate importance. Of the great events in history, in tective system, and promoted and instigated years long past, there are chronologies galore; and even of such in the year just past, in various share of the prosperity of the country, but were | mand for them is small compared with that for the dates of minor occurrences, the almost countless mass of happenings which the historian ignores, but which make up-the bulk of daily news and which, after all, are of most importance to the individuals concerned-not to the world at large, but to the whole world in de-

To supply this demand, The Tribune has for nany years past published annually an Index to its files, which year by year has grown more volume for 1893, which has recently been published, considerably surpasses all of its predecessors, and it is safe to say that its 336 wellprinted octavo pages contain the most complete placed before the public. Here, for example, are ome 350 references to Accidents, besides those under specific heads. The pernicious activities of Anarchists have 100. The world of Finance will find its wants supplied with 700 or more dates under the head of Banks, all-as are all in the book-classified and alphabetically arranged. Is some point in the Briggs heresy case revamped? Here are fifty references to it. A full thousand dates epitomize the history of Brooklyn. The doings of Congress have 600. About 150 Divorces are recorded, and three or four times as many Weddings, while the Obituaries of prominent people comprise nearly 1,500 names. The Failures of a Democratic year require 700 entries. Under the head of Legal are 300, apart from hundreds more under other class or individual heads. The year's work in Literature shows 700 items. Railroads receive notice in between 700 and 800 entries; the World's Fair in more than 600; and so on, through the entire catalogue of human interests and activities.

The entries refer to the day, the page and the column in which the occurrences were recorded a key to the file of any other good newspaper, and is, also, independently of its application to the press a singularly complete encyclopedia of dates for general use. Unlike most annuals, moreover, it to look up dates of last year, but of the year before, and many years before. To the lawyer, to the banker, to the railroad man, to the pollment issues of money for the unemployed and | tician, to every man of affairs, it is a work of

them; and the Sheriff must have known that have a different social code," and it proceeds to against wealth, and stealing trains and firing hours, which otherwise would be spent in weary and women in this country who will not, sooner or later, "want to know" some of the 35,000 or more dates which are given in this volume. And there are few indeed who will be able to satisfy such want so quickly, so easily and so surely as they could through a moment's reference to The Tribune Index.

> Uncle Sam's soldiers don't stand much fooling from Coxey people or anybody else.

Was Secretary Gresham born under an unlucky star? Perhaps that is the easiest theory on which to account for the blunders which he is constantly committing. Look, for instance, at the number of decisions rendered by him as United States Judge which have been overturned itself steadily and conspicuously. He began wrong, and has been going wrong ever since. In the instructions which he has sent to Minister Willis regarding the status of American citizens who take the oath of allegiance to the Hawaiian Government he has gone directly counter to the instructions given to Minister Comly in 1582 by Secretary Frelinghuysen, whose position was in accord with an opinion rendered by Attorney-General Brewster.

As the time approaches for the nomination of a candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, Demoeratic candidates are found to be very scarce. The burning and shining lights of the party forewe defeat and decline beforehand, and the convention will probably have to put up with some unknown candidate, to whom the honor of being beaten will stand for something. The value at which the nomination is held shows an accurate forecast of the political situation, not only in Pennsylvania, but elsewhere.

Keep your eye on Governor Flower these days. He has some important bills in his hands.

More than \$2,000,000 has been spent on the Kings County farm for the insane, at St. Johnland, L. I., which it is now proposed to transfer to the State. At a conference held with the Commissioners in Lunacy a day or two ago the opinion was expressed by Dr. MacDonald that \$500,000 would be a fair sum for the State to offer for the property. The difference between \$500,-000 and \$3,000,000 represents what the taxpayers of Kings County must pay for the luxury of supporting a Democratic ring with a long retinue of contractors to prey upon the people Nevertheless, even at the price named it will be wise for Kings County to get the St. Johnland enterprise off its hands as soon as it can. The county farm has been a monumental failure.

The Republicans of Indiana "mean business" this year, and the Democrats are going to find this out.

Superintendent Byrner has taken the right ourse in bringing to trial the policemen accused of misconduct on Election Day by witnesses who Committee. That the trials will be successful before the present Commissioners is more than doubtful, since it is well known that the ald extended by the members of the police force to Tammany Hall last November was given with at least the tacit consent of their superiors.

Dowe, the Mannheim tailor, on Sunday gave an exhibition of his builet-proof cloth before the to be relied upon, and there is no reason for doubting them, the invention is certainly a valuable one, and Herr Dowe is justified in having refused the several princely offers made to him for the purchase of his rights. A few days ago the inventor, enveloped in his bullet-proof coat, allowed himself to be shot at by Count von ceived no injury. Cartridges taken from the same box and fired from the same German rifle. age in dealing with the Populist mobs now swarming in nearly every Western State.

But we are not by any means consident that The frightful uncertainty which is now the and body, leaving the arms and legs, as well as at the same distance, pierced a block of solid oak. The Senate: A lively debate was held on voting on the Tariff bill. —— The House: Private bills alary and turning his enormous fees into the depressing the above the putting the Sheriff of New-York on a fixed the President, while fully alive to the obligation of his high office in securing the above the putting the Sheriff of New-York on a fixed the President, while fully alive to the obligation of his high office in securing the above the putting the Sheriff of New-York on a fixed the President, while fully alive to the obligation of his high office in securing the above the putting the Sheriff of New-York on a fixed the President, while fully alive to the obligation of his high office in securing the above the putting the Sheriff of New-York on a fixed the President, while fully alive to the obligation of his high office in securing the above the putting the Sheriff of New-York on a fixed the President, while fully alive to the obligation of his high office in securing the above the putting the sheriff of New-York on a fixed the President. followed with a horse jacketed with the bulletproof cloth. The animal, a well-trained cavalry of which Coxevism is the direct result. The changed conditions Democratic leaders do not mount, gave his attention to eating outs from but, with the exception of being startled slightly by the report from the first shot, the horse continued eating as if nothing out of the ordinary was going on. The new material is described as looking like ordinary army cloth, the secret of the resisting or impenetrable substance being

can merchants and importers cannot fail to be interested, on account of the large trade between that city and the United States, will be officially inaugurated to-morrow. The President of the French Cabinet, M. Casimir-Perier is to arrive to-day, at Lyons, where a grand dinner and ball will be given at the Prefecture, by M. Rivaud, the Prefect. On Sunday, the official ceremonies of the inauguration will begin at 2 o'clock. In the evening, a banquet will be offered by the Municipality of Lyons in the Algerian palace of the Exhibition.

PERSONAL.

Professor Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, is a prominent candidate for alumni trustee of Amberst College. He was graduated in 1872 and was the valedictorian of his class. Johns Hopkins he has made a wide reputation in his specialty, which is history. Other men who will be voted for by some of the alumni are Winston H. Hagen, '75, of Brooklyn, and Arthur H. Dakin, '84, a lawyer, of Boston.

Professor Ibrahim Hakki Bey, the Turkish Comdissioner to the World's Fair, has returned to Constantinople so Americanized that his friends are afraid he may get into trouble.

The Penn Club, of Philadelphia, tendered a tion the other evening to John Sartain, the eminent

steel engraver. The most interesting feature at the services this week in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the Church of the Saviour (Unitarian), in Brooklyn, and of the installation of (Unitarian), in Brooklyn, and of the installation of the Rev. Dr. Frederick Augustus Farley as its pastor, was the presence of the venerable Dr. Furness, of Philadelphia, who celebrated his ninety-second birthday last week. He preached the installation sermon for Dr. Farley in 1844; and on Tuesday he made a prayer and read the Scripture lesson. Despite his age he uses no glasses to assist his sight, and he scorns any help in ascending or descending a stairway. Dr. Furness's reading of the Bible is wonderfully impressive. His favorite selection is the parable of the prodigal son, and those who heard him in Brooklyn confessed that his rendering brought out the power and beauty of the familiar story so forcibly as to give it new meanings. It is said that Dr. Furness never falls to read this parable when called upon to take part in a religious service.

The friends of Congressman and Dr. Thomas Dunn English, of Newark, N. J., say that he has two claims to distinction: He is the author of "Ben Bolt," and he once thrashed Edgar Alian Poe.

"The Watchman," Baptist, of Boston.

The Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, whose name was mentioned as the successor of Dr. Spurgeon, is to become pastor of the Salem Street Congregational Church, of Worcester, Mass.

received a number of letters from Baptists severely criticising the Rev. Dr. Moxom for leaving the Baptist denomination. As it refused to print these Raptist denomination. As it refused to print these letters, it received more letters denouncing it for its lack of backbone. And this leads it to make the following good-natured defence of its course: "As to our 'backbone,' perhaps we have shown quite as much in feeding these articles slowly to the office cat as in feeding them to our readers. 'Peter'—that is the cat's name—has really winked once or twice, with his good eye—he lost one eye in the Tremont Temple fire about a year ago. Many a man has thanked 'Peter' for keeping an article out of print which he wrote when he was mad. On the whole, we are inclined to believe that the Baptist denomination is great enough to let any-body go who wants to, and magnanimous enough to retain its own dignity and self-poise when he does go."

MR. SEIDL'S PLANE FOR GERMAN OPERA.

THE SCHEME ALMOST DEFINITELY ASSURED CIRCULARS ASKING CO-OPERATION SENT OUT. Anton Seidl has launched his plan of having exclusively German opera in this city next season, and has sent out several thousand circulars to people from whom he has every reason to expect support in the project. The plan has been under discussion by Mr. Seidl and his friends and associates for several months, and a number of meetings have been held to devise the best methods of establishing German opera on a firm and pen manent basis.

Recently, specific promises of assistance have been received from people who were in a position to give the aid which they promised. Enough surance of this kind was secured to justify Mr. Seidi and his associates in going ahead with their

surance of this aims was seeded of planty are surance of this associates in going ahead with their plans to the extent, at least, of sending out circulars to find out exactly how much additional support could be secured for the project which they outlined.

A representative of Mr. Seldl in this plan said yestertay that Mr. Seldl's object was not to start a war of conductors, but he had had at heart for a long time a wish to establish German opera on a permanent basis. To show that there was no astagonism to the present management of the Metropointan Opera House he said the proposed German opera would be held for thirty or terty evenings and ten or twelve atterneons, before and after the season of Italian and French opera at the Metropolitan. It was understood, he mad, that the season of Italian and French opera was to last only three months, next year, and that it would begin in the latter part of December. Mr. Seldl's plan was to give German opera for a month or six weeks before the Italian opera season opened, and a number of performances after it closed. An arrangement has been made with Mr. Abbey and his associates for the use of the Opera House at the time mentioned, providing enough favorable answers are secured to Justify Mr. Seldl in going ahead and making arrangements for the opera.

The circulars which have been tent out request swers are secured to justify Mr. Seld in going ahead and making arrangements for the opera.

The circulars which have been rent out requisit subscriptions for the new project. Subscription may also be left at Schuberth's, in Union Square, which is the headquarters of the new undertaking.

CAMBRIDGE MEN WINNERS AT CHESS

THEY DEFEAT THEIR ONFORD OPPONENTS IN A TEAM GAME-ALBIN'S CLEVER WORK

IN THIS CITY.

A team chess match between thirteen old "Cantabs" and a like number of old Oxonians was played at the British Chess Club, Covent Garden, London, on April 13, when, after a close fight, the "Cantabs" were declared the winners by seven to six games.

The score:	
Rev. J. Owen	C. D. Lockman
Rov. J. Owen	C. D. Lockman
W. H. Gunston	E. M. PROKEOB
W. Donisthorpe	Rev C. E. Banken
F. P. Carr	G. E. Weanwright
H. G. Gwinner 1	Rev. A. Gordon Ross 0
Dr. J. N. Keynes 0	Rev. L. W. Lewis
G. A. Schott	H. T. Lowe
F. Deighton	Roy J. T. Welsh R
Rev. J. F. Engden	Rev. W. M. Le Patouret, to
W. R. Fisher	Rev. R. Hunt
E. L. Kearney 1	Rev. E. I. Crosse
E. Young	J. T. Ure
Rev. J. T. Watts	A. F. Schomberg

Total	Total
10131	

100		100	Transac Caratas
Albin vs.	Davidson	0.55	Pienna Opening.
Albin va.	Dr. Katzenmeyer	100	Scotch Gambit.
Athin va.	Dr. Honegger	1	Steinitz Gamble.
	Simonson	6	Giucco Piano.
	Hirsch		Vienna Opening.
Albin ve.	Michaelia	: 0	Giuoco Piano.
	Metgger	- 41	Two Knights Defend
			Sicilian Defence.
Albin va.			
Athen va.	Kish	0	Giunco Piano,
A 18 (4)	Dr. Moor	A	Stone Lonez
Within An	Pite Minitereses	- 56	British washing
	management of the second		

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY. Mrs. Basil Hall gave a Chinese tea in one of the

private parlors at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday,

which was a unique entertainment and included a Thinese sketch entitled "Koh Ngak Tin"-"The Maiden and the Joss"-interpreted by Frederic A Wilson and Miss Olive Nelson, Mrs. Hall received in a gown of gray, brocaded richly, embroidered in pearls. She was assisted by Miss Annie Bulkley, Miss Constance Johnson, Miss Blanch Cott and Miss Mary Mildred Williams, who were attired alike in pretty gowns of pink silk. During the afternoon me favors were distributed to the guests. Some of the guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. L. Dutcher, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Dutcher, and Mrs. Clinton Farrell, Dr. Forler, Colonel and Mrs, Robert G. Ingersoli, Miss lb gersoil, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bulkley, Mr. and Mr. W. B. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Otts Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Willets, Samuel Willets, Mr. and T. Murray, Mrs. F. L. Hoffman, Mis-Farrell, Miss Jewatt, Rutger Bleecker Jewett, Mr. night Mrs. Hall chaperoned a party of young people

The West Chester coach Tempest left the Hotel Brunswick yesterday morning with J. F. McCandless and party. To-day Theodore Price and party will occupy the coach.

will occupy the coach.

The marriage of Miss Mary Hoffman to the Rev.

Joseph J. Spencer, pastor of the Union Congregational Church, of North Brookfield, Mass., took tional Church, of North Brookfield, Mass, took place on Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hoffman, No. 155 West Seventy-seventh-st. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Daniel Hoffman Martin, of Newark, a cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge, of this city. The bride was dressed in heavy white saith, with tulis veil and diamond ornaments. The maid of honor was Miss Minnie Havemeyer, of Chicago. The bridesmaids were Miss Laura Jackson, of this city: Miss Lucy Walker and Miss Margaret Spencer, of Boston. The best man was Francis Eatchellor, of Boston. The ushers were Dr. L. W. Silver, of this city; Robert Batchellor and Ambres Walker, of Boston, and Brainerd Smith, of North Brookfield.

YOUNG WOMEN AS NEGRO MINSTRELS TO NIGHT. The minstrel performance of the Young Ladies' Charitable Society will be given this evening at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. All will appear in burnt cork. The costumes will be men's fulldress coat, white waistcoat, cuffs and standing collar and black skirts; that of the interlocut will be lavender full-dress suit, and of end performers red full-dress suits. There will be two

orchestras, with eighteen musicians on the stage. The Metropolitan Orchestra of seventy-five pieces will be in front of the stage.

Miss Clementine Apfel will be interlocutor. End performers—Miss Julia Folst, Miss Mille Apfel, Miss M. T. Jacobs and Miss Sarah Michaels, Bones—Miss Essie Moore, Miss Frances Bernhardt, Miss Sirasio Moore, Miss Hannah Rogers, Miss Henrietta Moore, Miss Clara Regensberg, Miss Ella Newman, Miss Ray Marka and Miss Fannie Arnôt. Tambot Miss Ray Marka and Miss Fannie Arnôt. Tambot Miss Malvina Newman, Miss Sadie Wachenheim, Miss Ray Marka and Miss Fannie Arnôt. Tambot Miss Ray Marks and Miss Fannie Arnôt. Tambot Miss Ray Marks and Miss Fannie Arnôt. Tambot Miss Ray Marks Salie Raphael, Miss Anna Adelson, Miss Rate Goldstein, Miss Clara Ruxbaum, Miss Lulu Boso, Miss Ruby Seelig, Miss Gusaie Stera, Miss Tillie Klein and Miss Minnie Sinstein.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A BROOKLYN HOSPITAL A musical and dramatic entertainment was given at noon, for the benefit of the Home of Epileptics and curables, of Brooklyn, under the direction of Miss Ida Whittington. This institution has recently been the "reception, care, maintenance, giving of medical and surgical advice, aid and treatment to persons afflicted with maladies or physical injuries, epilepsy or physical weaknesses, deformities or infirm and for invalids and incurables, and for blind and for invalids and incurables, and for bina women." Those taking part were Mme. De Lois, dramatic reader; Miss Aurelia Granville, whistlet; Mrs. R. A. Luke, soprano; Mrs. Helen o'Donell, contraito: Miss Ida Whittington, mezzo-soprano; Edward O'Mahoney, basso; James Du Bois, tenor; Constantin Weighorst, pianist; George W. Duryer, humorist; the Misses Gilson, banjo, mandolin and guitar; Miss Beatrice Webster and A. Lansberg, accompanists. guitar: Miss accompanists.

FOR MISS AMY BAKER'S RECITAL.

Miss Amy Baker, who is well known both in New York and in London for her remarkably enterting ing readings, will give her annual recital ternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Miss Baker is extremely skiifu? and judicious in making her selections, so as to attract the interest of her hearers, and her reading commands the clasest attention and excite the most genuine enthusiasm. Her audiences are always large, including prominent people in the fashionable world.

CYRUS W. FIELD'S CONDITION.

showed a slight improvement yesterday morning an interest in the news of the day, as read to him an interest in the news of the day, as read to him from the daily papers. Although physically weak, his mind remained perfectly clear. Several friends called at his home. No. 166 West Sixty-fifth-st., but none was allowed to see him.

Mr. Field is in the last stages of consumption, but, like most consumptives, he falls to realize how critical his condition is. The physicians in attendance are guarding as far as possible against complications of the maindy. Should the consumption, as is often the case, descend to the bowels, the end would be a question of a few hours.

JAMES E. WARD SERIOUSLY ILL.

James E. Ward, the senior member of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, who is sick at his home, No. 338 Madison-ave., was said to be extremely ill at a late hour last night. Up to that time there was no change for the betten